

FRANK C.  
**BOSTOCK'S**  
GREAT  
**ANIMAL**  
**ARENA**

FRANK **BOSTOCK'S**

GRAND  
ZOOLOGICAL  
CONGRESS  
AND  
TRAINED  
WILD  
ANIMAL  
ARENA



ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND  
BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY **PRICE 50**

Vertical File Pan-American Exposition, Box 7

BUFFALO & ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
25 NOTTINGHAM COURT  
BUFFALO, NY 14216

COLOSSAL ENTRANCE  
TO THE  
GREAT BOSTOCK SHOW



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
1901.



Exposition Visitors  
Should not fail to visit

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The Study of a Life-time.



(Clipping from BUFFALO COURIER, Sunday, July 9, 1901.)

## PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT FRANK C. BOSTOCK, THE ANIMAL KING. Famous Importer, Trainer and Exhibitor of Wild Beasts.

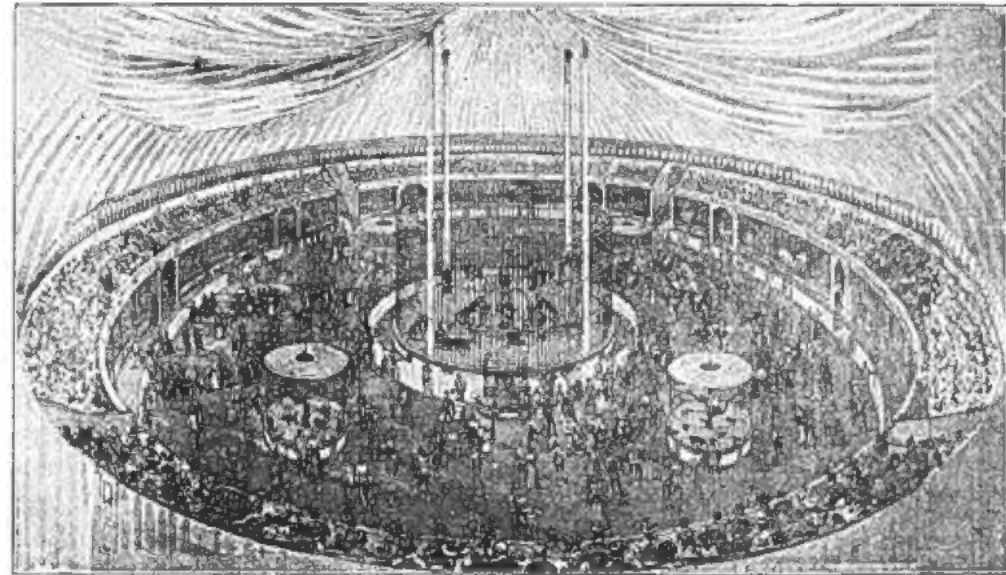
THE acme of human courage and daring, the apex of architectural magnificence, the highest pinnacle of wild animal intelligence and subjugation, together with a superlative degree of educational zoological features, are the combined salient characteristics of a world's resources and a lifetime's plucky effort, perseverance and experience as represented to-day by the Great Bostock Zoological Arena, which is without question the star feature of the Great Pan-American Exposition. The efforts of others in similar lines at former expositions pale into insignificance beside this mighty enterprise, the fame of which has already extended the world around. In the jungles of Africa, the forests of India and the deserts of Arabia and Egypt, which have been invaded by Director Bostock's agents in search of the rarest and finest of the wild animal creation, is known the name of "The Animal King." The savage natives of the globe's remotest corners and most inaccessible recesses know of the white man who rules the most ferocious beasts into absolute submission and obedience by some mystic power they cannot understand, which same man stands to-day alone and distinct as the king of all animal subjugators.

It was he who only a few weeks ago, alone and unarmed save with a riding-whip, faced the man-eating tiger "Rajah" at the Indianapolis Zoo. This same tiger had killed and partly devoured a luckless fellow in the same cage only a few weeks before. It was he who, at the Atlantic City Zoo, rushed into the arena when seven lions and five jaguars were fighting and drove them apart with nothing but a walking-stick, and it was he who rushed into a cage, in Chicago, unarmed and fought a lion with his bare fists away from the prostrate body of a trainer whom he had knocked down and was about to kill; it is he who, despite the agony he suffered from the frightful wounds inflicted by the tiger's claws, forgot his physical pain in his determination to give the visitors to the Pan-American Exposition the greatest animal show they had ever seen, and it is he who, knowing no such word as fail, in spite of all opposition and obstacles, alone opened his show promptly with the great gates at Buffalo, May 1.

The building in which the exhibitions are given is without question the handsomest on the Midway. The first impression of those who visit it is one of profound magnitude and admiration. Its exterior is a mass of rare painting, carving and gilding and represents the very highest degree of the decorators' art. It is magnificent beyond compare and reminds one of the extravagant days of ancient Rome. The interior is one of vastness and spotless cleanliness as well as intense interest. Around its sides in their great steel-barred cages are shown the animal creation fully and complete. The entire brute kingdom is there represented, from the ice-bound region of the Arctic Circle to the sun-scorched latitude of the Equator. Mountain, forest, jungle, desert, plain, ice floe and frozen sea have been ransacked to get together this vast collection, in which there is not a single interesting species missing nor one rare variety absent. The white-coated polar bear of the Arctic Circle and the sleek, striped tiger of the torrid Bengal are seen side by side with the black-maned lion of Africa and the snowy-fleeced lamb of Persia. The elephant of huge dimensions and the tiny horse no bigger than a little dog are present in striking contrast. Never since Noah launched forth in the ark has there been such a gathering of God's queer creatures under one roof. In the mammoth seventy-foot steel arena are shown the crowning features of the exhibition, and even printers' ink—potent as it is among modern powers which influence the public—is not equal to the task of describing the boundless wonders to be seen there. Commanded and directed by the world's greatest living animal trainers are shown man-eating lions, blood-thirsty tigers, treacherous leopards, snarling panthers and huge shaggy bears, grave-robbing hyenas, fierce-fighting wolves and other savage denizens of the wilds of the woods whose mission on earth is but to kill and destroy, as well subjugated as household pets. In that great circle of steel are to be seen the most fearless and daring of this world's men and women, taking their lives in their own hands, posing among groups of beasts that are among the most deadly known to civilization.

But that is not all. More than mere mastery is shown. Education to a degree bordering closely on the line of human understanding is amply demonstrated, and performances are given which fairly bewilder the sense of the spectators and make them wonder can such things actually be: to ask themselves, is it all actually real or some wild dream. Imagine one man surrounded by twenty-five monster lions, sitting calmly in their midst reading a newspaper, while they group themselves about him as peacefully as kittens around a little child! Picture, if you can, one little woman, small in stature, but a mastodon in courage, amid a dozen or more snarling, sneaking, blood-thirsty leopards, jaguars and panthers, the most dangerous and treacherous of beasts! What could be more daring or courageous in the line of human accomplishments? Splendor, grandeur, magnificence, heroism, morality and refinement of the highest order have ever been the fundamental characteristics of the many Bostock enterprises in the past, but the masterpiece of all is the great Pan-American exhibit. In its many phases and colorings it blends as into one superb life painting of real life which has already astounded and delighted a world of visitors. In the foreground of this colossal and magnificent life picture stands out in bold relief in the glorious magnificence of perfect manhood, masterful courage and sublime intelligence, the form of its creator, projector and promoter, the man whose enterprise and accomplishments against adverse circumstances have astounded the amusement world, whose single word of command has brought the forest kings cringing at his feet, FRANK C. BOSTOCK, the Animal King. Honesty, patience, intelligence and heroism have been his means of accomplishment. World-wide fame as a showman and universal respect and admiration as a gentleman have been his well-earned reward.

### INTERIOR VIEW



BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA.

[40] **INDIAN LEOPARD.**

The Indian Leopard, sometimes called the Hunting Leopard, is about as tall as a large Greyhound, of a tawny brown color, and marked with circular black spots. They possess very long legs and tail. In general appearance the Leopard is ferocious and cruel, the eye restless, countenance forbidding, and its motions short and quick. In general habits he resembles the Panther, and will attack and devour any animal he has the strength to overcome. The flesh is white, and is said to be excellent to eat, the flavor not unlike that of veal. The skins are in great demand on account of their beauty and richness, some of them bringing fabulous prices.



[50] **ALASKA SEALS.**

The native home of the Seal is the Arctic Sea. They feed entirely upon other forms of marine life, chiefly fish. They are therefore to be classed both as terrestrial and amphibian. They have the head of a hound without ears, the whiskers of a cat, the eyes of a fawn, and the fierce, long, needle-like, lacerating teeth of a reptile. They are at the same time the most awkward and most graceful, most clumsy and most skilful of all God's creatures.

[60] **LIONS.**

The Lion has appropriately been called the "King of Beasts." He is a native of all Africa, part of Asia, and in earlier times was found in Greece. In form the Lion is strikingly bold and majestic. His strength is prodigious. The male has a bushy mane, which covers his head and shoulders. The female usually has from two to three cubs at a birth. The different members of the Lion family are: the African, the Asiatic, the Barbary, the Cape, the Nubian, and the fierce Lion of Senegal. We are assured by numberless writers that the anger of this animal is noble, his courage magnanimous, and his disposition grateful.

[70] **THE PUMA.**

The Puma is a native of South America, and is called by the natives of that country "The Southern Lion." The Puma has a low, round head, and short ears. In color it is a pale, brownish red, darker in some places than in others. Naturalists tell us the Puma is a destructive animal, possessing all the watchful caution of the cat tribe. Although usually confining himself to the smaller quadruped she will sometimes attack an animal his own size.



[80] **SEA LIONS.**

The origin of the Sea Lion is of difficult determination, and upon this subject scientists are as yet divided. The Esquimaux claim that Sea Lions were Bears originally, but were driven into the sea, and through some wise provision of Nature were enabled to continue to live in that element, and in time developed the rare attributes they possess and the peculiarly elemental structure which is part fish and part beast. The sagacity and intelligence of this animal is wonderful. Although their brain is very small, they seem to have almost human intelligence.

**THE PANTHER.** [90]

In nearly all its habits the Panther resembles the Tiger. His length is usually about six feet, exclusive of the tail, which measures about three feet. The Panther has none of the noble qualities of the Lion. His thirst for blood is insatiable, and his ferocity is such that even when subdued he seems to be subdued rather than tamed.

**JAGUAR, OR BRAZILIAN TIGER.** [100]

The Jaguar is found in Guiana, Surinam and Brazil, and is considered very ferocious, but, as travelers say, will never attack man unless provoked. In size he is nearly as large as the Bengal Tiger. His color is a yellowish red, with the under surface of the body white and occasionally black. The females produce two or three cubs at a birth. Though slender the Jaguar is very strong, and is able to kill an ox with one blow.



**ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.** [120]

Of all rapacious animals the Tiger is the most formidable, as, in its ferocious nature, strength, blood-thirstiness and cruelty are found united. The Tiger inhabits principally the southern part of Asia, in the vicinity of the large rivers. On the upper surface of the body the Tiger is a reddish yellow, on the under, white with irregular stripes. The length is usually about ten feet, and the height in the vicinity of four feet six inches. The Tiger is lazy and cowardly, has an enormous appetite, frequently devouring whole carcasses. The female is exceedingly careful of her cubs, which she produces two or three at a birth. As an article of commerce the skin, claws and teeth of the Tiger are very valuable.

[130] **ELEPHANTS.**

Of the Elephant there are two species, namely, the Asiatic and the African. The Asiatic is much larger and more powerful than the African, and are said to possess much greater sagacity. The Elephant is the largest of all terrestrial animals, and sometimes attains the height of twelve feet.



The male only, of the Asiatic species, are supplied with tusks, while in the African both male and female possess these implements of defense. The Elephants usually travel in herds, inhabit marshy places, and are known to be excellent swimmers. Excessive heat and cold are alike unfavorable to them. Their sense of smell is very acute, and while apparently clumsy and slow they can, when forced, outrun the fastest horse.

[140] **BACTRIAN CAMEL.**

The Camel is found in Turkey and in some portions of the Levant. They live on vegetable food, and all the species ruminate or chew the cud. They are very serviceable, and in disposition mild and inoffensive. The Camel has two humps on the upper part of his body, one situated on the shoulders and the other a little behind. A very peculiar fact about the Camel is that they are able to abstain from water sometimes for fifteen days. A large Camel is able to carry a load of from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. Natives assert that they possess a great share of intelligence. The milk of the Camel is the common food of the Arabians, and its hair is cloth for their garments.

[150] **ZEBRA.**

The Zebra has large head and ears. Its legs are delicately small, and its body round and plump. The skin is adorned with elegant stripes. In the male the stripes are brown on a yellowish white ground; in the female, black on a white ground. There are two varieties of the Zebra order. One is found in the mountainous portions of Northern Ethiopia, Congo, and Cape of Good Hope. The other is found upon the plains of the same regions. The disposition of the Zebra is both obstinate and ugly, but once broken to harness, is just as intelligent as the horse.



[160] **THE ASWAIL, OR SLOTH.**

This animal is a native of Asia, and is found principally in the Himalaya Mountains. The Sloth is an animal treated by Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, as one whose life must be a burden to itself. It is of the most uncouth appearance, and is armed with fearful claws. They are very rare, this one being the only one at present in America.

**LLAMA.** [170]

The native region of the Llama is upon the slopes of the Andes, in South America. In height he is about four feet six inches, and in length from the neck to the tail nearly six feet. Its usual weight is about 300 pounds. In the wild state the hair of the Llama is long and coarse, but when in captivity it becomes short and smooth. The color is white-gray and russet, disposed in spots. In the wild state they are vigilant and shy. When irritated they eject the contents of the mouth on the offending party; the substance discharged is very disagreeable. Four species of the Llama are now acknowledged, namely: the Vicugna, Guanaco, Yamma and the Alpaca.

**ZEBU, OR SACRED OX.** [180]

The most peculiar thing about this interesting bovine is the large hump on its shoulders, which sometimes weighs fifty pounds. It has a gentle temper, and in many respects resembles the



common ox. They inhabit the whole of Southern Asia and Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope. The color is usually a light, ashy grey, passing into a cream color or milk white. The Zebus bear a charmed life among the ignorant Hindoos, who believe their slaughter to be a great sin. However, they do not object to working them.

**ANACONDA.** [190]

The Anaconda is found in South America. It is not venomous, or has it been known to injure man, but the natives stand in great fear of it, and will not bathe in the water where the Anaconda is known to frequent for its prey, which consists mostly of fish and animals who go to the water to drink.

[210]



**DROMEDARY.** [200]

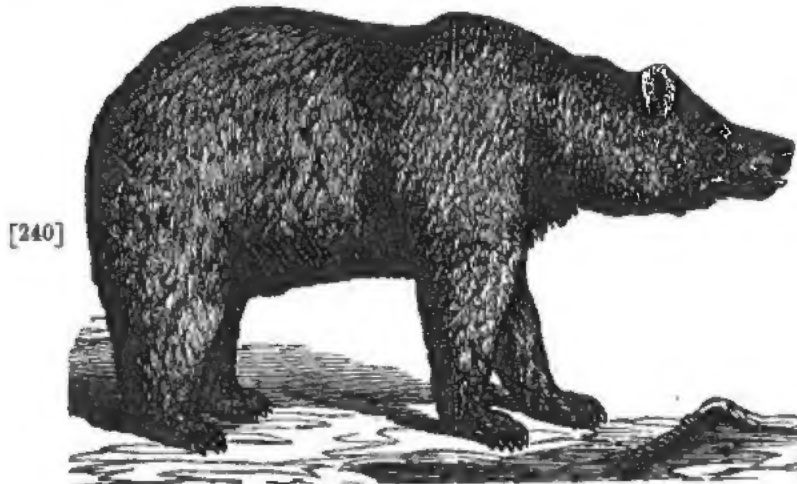
The Dromedary is found in Southern Africa, Egypt, Persia and in Northern India. It differs from the Camel inasmuch as it has but one hump, and is not as large or strong. Like the Camel the Dromedary is constantly forced to kneel to load and unload its burdens. To help this Nature has provided them with thick, callous pads on the knees and shoulders. The toes of the Dromedary are very broad, and furnished with wide cushions, which enables the animal to maintain a firm foothold on the shifting sands of the desert. The Dromedary always is considered by the natives as a Divine gift.

[220] CINNAMON BEAR.

The Cinnamon Bear inhabits the deserts of Siberia. When in its native country the Cinnamon Bear will dig a large hole in the earth, there to remain four or five months during the severest weather, and will subsist merely on the suction derived from its foot or paw. This species is conceded to be the most vicious of the Bear family.

[230] LARGE LIPPED BEAR.

This animal comes from India, and has been misnamed the Ussie Sloth. However, it is nothing in common with the Sloths, and is a genuine Bear. It is covered with short, black, shaggy hair, which is, on the back, twelve inches long. The hair on its head is short, and the snout of a yellowish white. The tail is so short as to be scarcely visible. It is a sluggish animal, and feeds on bread, fruit, nuts, honey and fat.



[240]

[250] BRAZILIAN AND CANADIAN PORCUPINES.

These are the largest of the Porcupine family. The story of the Porcupine projecting his quills as a means of defense, has probably arisen from the fact that if strongly excited when the quills are loose and ready for shedding, the violent jerks with which it manifests its anger have the effect of dislodging the looser of them, and they are then mechanically thrown to some little distance from the animal.



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[260] RED RIVER HOG.

These animals resemble the Wild Boar more than the common hog. One of the most evident signs of degeneration is the ears, which become much more supple when the animal changes into the domestic state; in short, those of the domestic hog are not near so stiff, are much longer and more pendant than those of the Wild Boar, which should be looked on as the model of the species.

WILD BOAR. [280]

The Wild Boar is hunted by dogs, or else taken by surprise in the night by the light of the moon. He runs but slowly, leaving a strong odor behind him, hence he is easily scented out by the dogs. In summer, when the corn is ripe, it is easy to surprise him, but mostly so among the oats, which he frequents by night. The wild Boars inhabit Siam and have cloven feet.

DEER. [290]

This is an active tribe, inhabiting mostly wild and woody regions. In their contentions, both among themselves and other animals, they not only use their horns but strike ferociously with their fore-feet. Some of the species are employed by men as beasts of draught. Their flesh is wholesome; and that of some of the kinds, known as venison, is delicious. The horns, which are only found on the heads of the males, are solid and branched. They are renewed every year.

ELK. [310]

The Elk is the easiest to domesticate of the Deer family. They are generally larger than a horse both in height and bulk. The legs are long, the body round, the neck short and the head and ears long. Their faculty of hearing is supposed to be more acute than that either of the scent or sight. The Elk is so short-winded and tender-footed that a good runner can easily tire it out in a day.

COATI-MUNDI. [320]

These animals inhabit the warmer parts of America. The long snout of the Coatis distinguish them at once from the raccoons, which they resemble in some other respects. They live upon birds, eggs, insects and worms and sometimes roots. They spend most of the day in sleep, rolled up in a ball.

[330] CIVET.

The Civet is an inhabitant of several parts of India and Africa. They are very active and nimble; they jump about like a cat, in the most animated manner and run with wonderful speed. The Civet is a little more than two feet long and has a tail about half the length of the body. The hair is coarse, and along the back it forms a sort of mane. Three black stripes proceed from each ear, and end at the throat and shoulders.

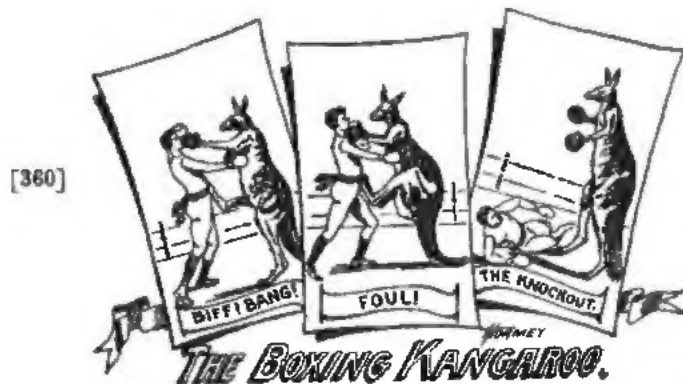


[340]

FRIENDS  
TOBE AND MIDGE

[350] **CASSOWARY.**

The Cassowary is found only in the southeastern parts of Asia. Its body is extremely heavy, and its wings are so short that it has no power to raise itself from the ground in flight. A bony protuberance covers the top of the head, making a kind of helmet. The legs are remarkably stout and the toes on each foot are only three in number. Like the ostrich, this bird is not very delicate in its taste. It will swallow almost anything not too large to pass down its throat and some writers have asserted that it will even swallow burning coals.



[370] **KANGAROO.**

Of the Kangaroo there are three species, all of which come from New Holland. These animals have frequently been known to measure nine feet in height. The hind legs, which are perfectly bare and callous beneath, are very strong, and when sitting erect the animal rests on the whole of their length. Kangaroos live in burrows under the ground and subsist on vegetable substances, chiefly grass. From the general form and structure of the Kangaroo, there can be no doubt that its chief progressive motion must be by leaps. In these exertions it has been seen to exceed twenty feet at a time, and this so often repeated as almost to elude the swiftness of the fleetest greyhound, and it is able with ease to bound over obstacles nine feet high.

[380] **SPRING-BOK.**

The Spring-bok is one of the smaller South African antelopes. Its color is a light, common red on the back, fading into white on the under part of the body, a narrow band of reddish brown separating the two colors. The Spring-bok is very fearful of man and if it has to cross a path over which a man has passed before, it does not walk over, but takes a tremendous leap, ten or twelve feet high and fifteen feet long, at the same time curving its back in the most extraordinary manner.

[390] **GAZELLE.**

The height of the Gazelle is about one foot nine inches; its color a dark, yellowish brown, fading into white on the under parts. This animal, so famous in Oriental poetry, inhabits Arabia and Syria. Its eyes are large, dark and lustrous, and it is very easily tamed.

[400] **THE ASP.**

The Asp is common along the Danube and in the mountains of Illyria. Its bite is very violent, often producing death, and always in summer very painful suffering. The Viper is referred to in Scripture as an emblem of malignity and mischief.

**LEUCORYX ANTELOPE, OR GEMSBOK. [410]**

This animal is a native of South Africa. Naturalists tell us that it is the only descrip-



tion of Antelope which will not disappear at the sight of the Lion. The Leucoryx, bold in the extreme, goes down on his knees and receives, if possible, the charge of his opponent on the point of his long, sharp horns, thereby proving, as it were, a death-blow to both animals, as on many occasions have the skeletons of the Lion and Leucoryx been found side by side, proving that both animals had perished in the combat.

**CHEETAH. [430]**

The Cheetah is a native of Africa and Southern Asia. In size he is intermediate between the Leopard and the Hound, but has a slender body, more elevation in his legs and a less flat forehead than the former, while he lacks the graceful and lengthened head and body of the latter. His fur is not sleek, but has a peculiar crispness. With the distinguishing characteristics of the cat species, it combines somewhat of the dog. In the East he is used in hunting by the higher classes.

**THE YAK. [440]**

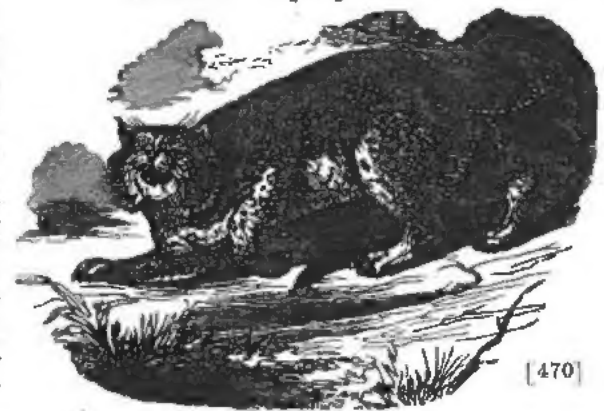
The Yak comes from the highest plateaus of the Thibetan mountains. It is a large, handsome animal, with a high head and proud look. It is easily domesticated and is often brought into requisition for the uses of man. The tail of the Yak, when highly colored, is carried before officers of state in their anniversary pageants, the number used indicating their rank.

**MOUNTAIN LION. [450]**

This is another species of the Puma, smaller in size and of a brighter color. It is found in the Sierra Nevada mountains and in parts of Mexico, Chili and Peru. It possesses all the savage and ferocious instincts of the Puma.

**CHAMOIS. [460]**

These animals are inhabitants chiefly of the Alps and Pyrennes and are found mostly in flocks. They are about the size of a common goat and of a dusky yellowish brown color. The hair is long and the tail short. The eyes are full of animation. The female generally produces two at a birth and are said to be very long-lived. They are hunted in the winter for their skins, which are very useful in manufacture, and for their flesh, which is considered good eating.





IN THE GREAT BOSTOCK MENAGERIE.

### WHITE, OR POLAR BEAR. [490]

The Polar Bear weighs when full grown from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, stands four and a half feet high, and measures three yards in length. It is conceded to be the fiercest of the ursine race. It inhabits the ice hills along the Arctic Sea and the frigid shores of Greenland and Nova Zembla.

### THIBET BEAR. [500]

The Thibet Bear is of a blackish brown color, and is very muscular. During the winter they lay in holes concealed in the ground in a torpid state. They are able to use their fore-legs as hands in grasping hold of prey. From the length and sharpness of their claws, huge and unwieldy as they seem, they are able to climb trees very quickly. Although they are omnivorous, they seldom devour flesh except from necessity.



[510]

### BARBARY APE. [520]

The forests of India, Arabia and Africa abound in animals of this species. They are so common in Barbary that the trees are covered with them. They subsist on vegetables and fruit, and are very savage and mischievous. The face of this Ape is shaped like a dog, and its cheeks are furnished with pouches. When standing erect it measures three or four feet. The color of the back is a greenish brown, and the belly a pale yellow. This species agrees well with our climate, and is very common in exhibitions.

### CHINESE MONKEY. [530]

These apes inhabit the Indian Islands and some parts of the East Indies. They live on corn, fruit, insects and shell fish. They derive their name from the singular disposition of the hair on the top of its head. This is parted in the middle, lies smooth over each side, and spreads in a circular manner, resembling a Chinese cap. It is of a pale, yellowish brown color, and about the size of a cat.

### EGRET MONKEY. [540]

This species is about two feet in height. It is somewhat the color of a wolf, the feet are black, the head is large and ugly, the nose is depressed, the cheeks are wrinkled, the eyebrows prominent, and on the head there is a pointed tuft of hair. The Egret are a very dirty and loathsome species. Their native haunts are the forests of Southern Africa, India and Java.

# PROGRAMME.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## SELECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

**CAPTAIN BONAVITA, with his matchless group of twenty-five forest-bred African Lions,**  
PRESENTING THE MOST WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

**MADAME M. L. MORELLI, "The Queen of Jaguars,"**

WHOSE REMARKABLE EXHIBITION WITH BLOOD-THIRSTY LEOPARDS, PANTHERS AND JAGUARS HAS CAUSED MOST FAVORABLE COMMENT THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND AMERICA. THE EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE DISPLAYED BY THIS LITTLE LADY REGGARS DESCRIPTION.

**ELEPHANTINE CONTRAST—Big Liz and Little Doctor,**

THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST ELEPHANTS IN AMERICA, IN THEIR REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE. INTRODUCED BY MR. CHARLES MILLER.

**LA BELLE SELICA, the famous Algerian Dancer and Lion Handler,**

EXHIBITING A TRULY NOVEL PERFORMANCE, DEFYING THE "KINGS OF THE FOREST," AND ACTUALLY DANCING IN THEIR MIDST. THESE ANIMALS HAVE BUT RECENTLY BEEN IMPORTED FROM ALGIERS WHERE THEY WERE FORMERLY USED IN ENTERTAINING THE BEY OF THAT COUNTRY.

**THE COMBINATION GROUP. Educated by Mr. Herman Weadon,**

COMPRISING A BEAR, SILESIAN BOAR-BOUND, TWO HIMALAYAN SLOTHS, ONE BLACK CANADIAN BEAR, ONE RUSSIAN BEAR, ONE CADIAN BEAR, TWO STRIPED HYENAS, ONE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, AND ONE AFRICAN LION. THIS COMBINATION IS IN ITSELF ALONE A REMARKABLE ONE AND THE ACTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VARIOUS ANIMALS FALL LITTLE SHORT OF MARVELOUS.

**MADAME CLEOPE, Snake Enchantress,**

WITH HER CREEPING, CRAWLING, WRIGGLING MASS OF SERPENTS, ALLIGATORS, CROCODILES, IGUANAS, ETC.

**M'LE BAUFORT, the talented Animal Trainer,**

PRESENTING A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION WITH BROWN AND BLACK BEARS, AFRICAN LIONS AND HYBRIDS (CROSSED BETWEEN WOLF AND GREAT DANE).

**MADAME GERTRUDE CHARLOTTE PIANKA, "The Lady of Lions,"**

THE MOST TALENTED WOMAN IN THE ANIMAL PROFESSION. HER MARVELOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITH LIONS AND LIONESSES BORDER ON THE MIRACULOUS.

## PROGRAMME—Continued.

**THE ELEPHANT SCHOOL—The Baby Elephants,**

TRAINED AND PRESENTED BY MR. MATTHEW JOHNSON. THE INTELLIGENCE OF THESE APPARENTLY CLUMSY ANIMALS IS ASTONISHING. THEY ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE MONTH OF APRIL LAST AND SINCE THAT TIME HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO PERFORM. NO BETTER EXAMPLE OF ELEPHANTINE INTELLIGENCE COULD BE SHOWN THAN THIS.

**SIGNOR ARNOLDO, the Panther King,**

THE FOREMOST ANIMAL HUNTER AND TRAPPER OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA. HIS ENCOUNTERS WITH PUMAS, COUGARS AND MOUNTAIN LIONS NUMBER MANY, AND HE PRESENTS TO-DAY A VERY STARTLING EXHIBITION OF THESE TREACHEROUS ANIMALS.

**YOUNG WALLACE, Son of Wallace, the terrible Man-Eating Lion,**

WHO HAD THE RECORD OF DESTROYING SEVEN DIFFERENT TRAINERS. THIS ANIMAL, LIKE HIS FATHER, IS ABSOLUTELY UNTAMABLE. IN SPITE OF ALL EFFORTS TO SUBDUCE OR SUBDUCE HIM HE IS TO-DAY AS TREACHEROUS AS EVER. INTRODUCED IN THE BIG ARENA ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS BY DIRECTOR BOSTOCK. "THE ANIMAL KING." ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THIS SPECIAL FEATURE WILL BE MADE AT LEAST SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**FITZ, the Boxing Kangaroo,**

A VERY INTERESTING EXHIBITION. THE KANGAROO, ONE OF THE MOST TIMID OF ALL ANIMALS, AFTER THREE YEARS OF PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE, HAS BEEN TAUGHT TO STAND ERECT AND ENGAGE IN A THREE-ROUND FISTIC ENCOUNTER WITH HIS SPARING PARTNER "KID" HOGAN OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**BOBBY MACK, the famous Bostock Clown,**

AND HIS PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS, AND THE LAUGH-PROVOKING EXPLOSIVE MULE "DYNAMITE." A LUDICROUS EXHIBITION, CAUSING AT ALL TIMES NO END OF LAUGHTER AND AMUSEMENT.

**THE EDUCATED ZEBRAS AND QUAGGAS,**

THE FIRST INSTANCE THAT THESE STUBBORN AND EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS EVER HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO PERFORM. INTRODUCED BY PROF. P. BARLOW.

**HERR DRESBACK, the Modern Hercules,**

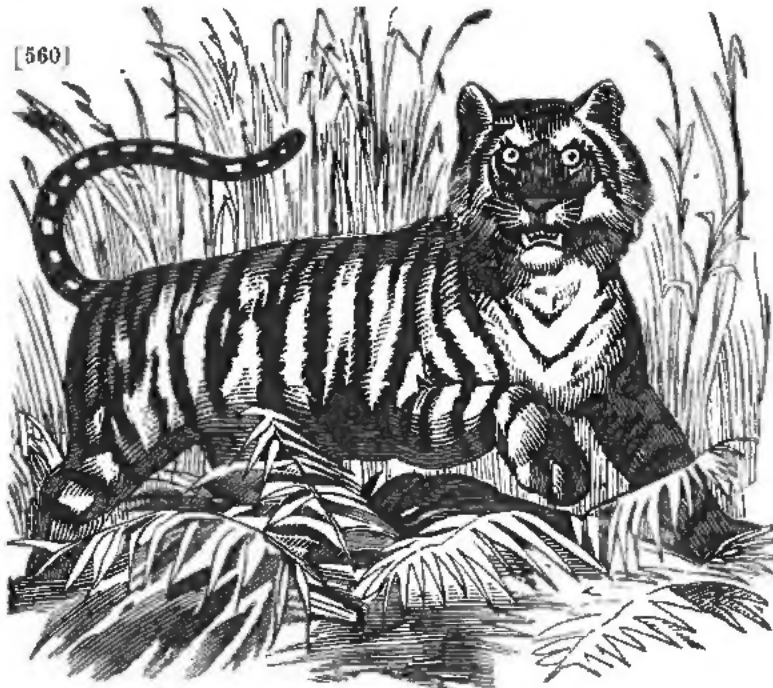
WITH HIS HIGHLY EDUCATED GROUP OF BROWN, BLACK AND WHITE BEARS. THESE ANIMALS HAVE BEEN TRAINED WITHIN THE LAST THREE MONTHS AND EXHIBIT A MARVELOUS EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN SO SHORT A TIME. THE WHITE OR POLAR BEAR IS THE ONLY TRAINED SPECIMEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

**CLYDE POWERS, the Original "Febe,"**

AND HIS INTERESTING COLLECTION OF GEESE, DUCKS, GOATS AND GAME-CKOCKS. A STRANGELY WEIRD BUT INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF THESE PARTICULAR SPECIMENS OF THE FEATHERED TRIBE.

[550] **JACKAL.**

The body of the Jackal has a great resemblance to that of the fox. They inhabit the hot and temperate parts of Asia and Africa. Although carnivorous in a wild state they will eagerly eat bread. In their general habits these animals are much allied to the dog. The hair, which is long and coarse, is of a tawny color and yellowish on the belly. The length of the body is about thirty inches and the tail eleven.



"BLOODY RAJAH," The Man-Eating Tiger.

[570] **BLACK BEAR.**

This species derives its name from its fur, which is a rich and glossy jet black. They seem to be able to transform themselves into a variety of shapes. When stretched at length he appears very long, when in good condition short and stout, when upright tall, and when asleep he looks like a ball of black fur. He mates in October. There are usually two to four cubs at a litter. The usual term of life of the Black Bear is twenty years.

[580] **GRIZZLY BEAR.**

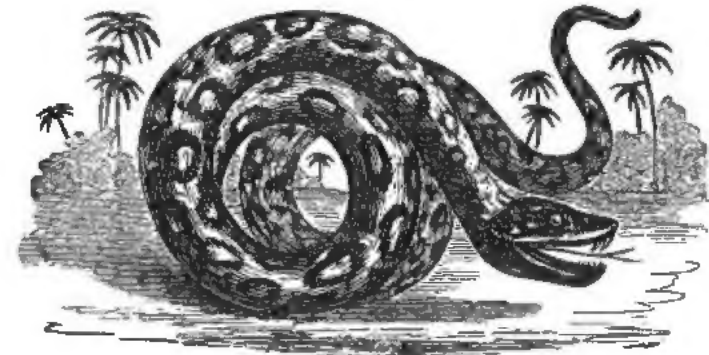
The Grizzly is the second largest of the bear species, and as a rule the most powerful and formidable. The paws of the Grizzly are monstrous, and the claws sometimes a foot long. It is found principally in the Rocky Mountains and in California. It derives the name "grizzly" from its long and shaggy coat, which is streaked with dark brown and grey hirsute folds.

**EMU.** [590]

The Emu is found principally in the southern part of Australia. In height he is nearly as large as the ostrich, measuring sometimes seven feet in height. The neck and head is covered with feathers, but the throat and the plumage of the body closely resembles long hair, hanging down on each side of the body from a central line or parting.

**OSTRICH.** [600]

The sandy and burning deserts of Africa are the native haunts of the Ostrich. They stand so high as to measure from seven to nine feet from their head to the ground. From the back, however, it is seldom more than four feet, the neck making up the rest of its height. The foot or hoof of the Ostrich strongly resembles that of the camel. The Ostrich is valuable chiefly for its plumage. Besides the valuable feathers they cast, the eggs which they lay, their skins which are used by the Arabians as a substitute for leather, they are sometimes made to serve the purpose of horses. They will swallow, with the utmost voracity, rags, leather, wood, iron or stone, indiscriminately.



**BOA.** [620]

The Boas are the largest and strongest of the serpent race. They inhabit the warmer parts of America, and some are found in Asia. This immense reptile is frequently from thirty to forty feet in length, and of proportionate thickness. They are destitute of venom, never attack but from necessity, always engage with open courage, and conquer only by superior strength.

**PYTHON.** [630]

The Python is found in Africa and India. It kills its prey by constriction like the Boa, and sometimes grows to an enormous size. They feed principally on quadrupeds, and for some days after devouring its prey lies in a torpid state, and then may be quite easily killed. Their skins are variegated with beautiful colors.

**ADDER.** [640]

These serpents are usually between two and three feet in length. The general color of their bodies is a dirty yellow, deeper in the female than in the male. The back is marked throughout with a series of black spots joined together by points. The belly is entirely black. Their poison apparatus is similar to that of the Rattlesnake. The Adders have been known to go six months without food and still keep their great vivacity.

[650] **PECCARY.**

The common or colored Peccary is an inhabitant of South America. It is a small animal, rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height and yet it is not less dreaded than the savage wild boar would be. It is very ferocious and utterly devoid of fear. These animals are found in pairs in the breeding season and at these times very rarely come out of the forest. The female produces only once in the year and the young are generally two and never more.

[660] **HYENA.**

The Hyena is a repulsive looking animal, about the size of an American Wolf. It inhabits Asia and Africa. Its color is a dingy grey, with a rough, grizzly mane of a black or brown tinge. There are several varieties of this animal, the Striped, the Brown, and the Spotted, sometimes called the Tiger-wolf. The Hyena was long thought to be untamable, but skilled trainers have lately accomplished wonders with them.

[670]



[680] **FOX.**

The Fox is a native of almost every quarter of the globe, and is of so wild and savage a nature that it is impossible fully to tame him. He is esteemed the most sagacious and crafty of all beasts of prey.

[690] **QUAGGA.**

The Quagga is a native of South Africa. It bears some resemblance to the zebra, but at once distinguished from that animal by the paucity and dullness of its stripes, which do not reach the hind quarters, except the legs and only faintly mark the back, its head and neck being shy of stripes. It is not formed quite so gracefully as the zebra, the hind quarters being higher than the shoulders. The natives occasionally tame it for purposes of draught, but it is not to be depended on.

[700] **BADGER.**

The Badger is not only well known in England, but is occasionally found in the temperate parts of Europe. Although in itself a harmless animal, Nature has furnished it with such weapons that few creatures can approach it with impunity. They live principally on fruit, roots and other vegetable food. The general length of the Badger is about two and a half feet, and the tail six inches. Its body and legs are thick, the eyes and ears small, and the claws long and straight. The animal is of a uniform grey color above, and the under entirely black.

**BLACK SNAKE.** [710]

The activity of this reptile is enormous. In speed it will sometimes equal a horse. Their different motions are very diverting. They will at times climb the trees in quest of tree frogs, or for other prey will glide at full length along the ground.

[730]



**RATTLESNAKE.** [720]

These reptiles are furnished with poisonous fangs. They are confined to the warmer parts of America, where they prey on the smaller species of bats, lizards and insects. They give notice of their approach by the rattle at the extremity of their tail. This rattle is composed of hollow, membranous articulations, that annually increase in number until they reach forty. The head is broad and covered with large coriaceous scales. The snout is rounded and obtuse.

**CERASTES.** [740]

This is a well-known snake in Egypt, and derives its name from the horny scale over each eyebrow. The average size of the Cerastes is only eighteen inches. The snake-charmers of Egypt use them as their brethren do the Cobra in India.

**COMMON, OR RINGED SNAKE.** [750]

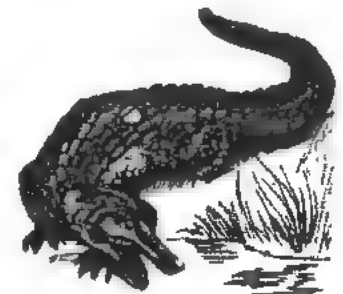
The common snakes are inhabitants of moist and warm woods, on the dry banks of which they are often seen in summer basking themselves. In winter these snakes conceal themselves, and become nearly torpid, reappearing in spring, when they uniformly cast their skins. This is a process which they perform in autumn. They are harmless and inoffensive, being totally destitute of any means to injure man.

**ALLIGATOR.** [760]

The Alligator is a native of the warmer parts of America and measures when full grown seventeen or eighteen feet. The voracity of these animals is so great sometimes that they do not even spare mankind. The teeth of the Alligator are as white as ivory; and snuff-boxes, chargers for guns and several kinds of toys are manufactured from them. The flesh of the young animals is said to be white and tolerably good eating, but that of the old ones is, from its strong scent, extremely unpleasant to the palate.

[770] **CROCODILE.**

The armor with which the Crocodile is clad may be counted among one of the most wonderful pieces of natural mechanism. The color of the full-grown Crocodile is blackish brown above and yellowish white beneath. The animal is found mostly in Guiana, where the rivers are pestered with vast shoals of them. In the water he seems to enjoy his great strength. Only when hungry will he venture on land and then he only stays until he secures his prey. The Crocodile has no lips and so when either walking or running the teeth are bare and the aspect seems animated with rage.





"BLACK PRINCE," "SULTANA," AND BABIES.

**KINKAJOU.** [880]

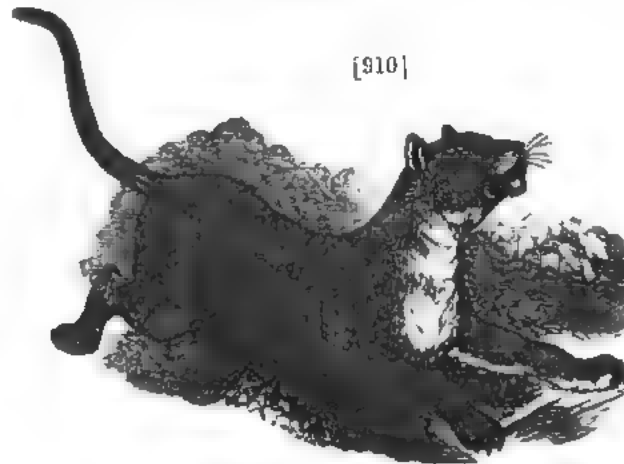
The Kinkajou is a native of South America. It is not unlike the coati-mundi in its habits, but is more active. The tongue of the Kinkajou is capable of being inserted into crevices and drawing out any insects that may be lying there beyond the reach of its paws. During the earlier part of the day it will not move, but towards dark it becomes very brisk and animated, cumbering about its cage and swinging from the top bars by its tail and hind paws.



[890]

**OPOSSUM.** [900]

The Virginia Opossum is about the size of a small cat, but from the upright growth of its fur it appears to be much thicker. Its color is dingy white. The legs are short and black and all the toes (except the interior ones, which are flat and rounded), are armed with sharp claws. The females are furnished with abdominal pouches, for the protection and preservation of their offspring. In some of these there are two and three distinct cavities, which can be shut or opened at pleasure. Hence they are called marsupial animals.



[910]

**MARMOSET.** [920]

The Marmoset is a most interesting little animal. It will eat almost any article of food, but is especially fond of insects.



[930]

**WHITE-NOSED MONKEY.** [940]

This is an African species. It gets its name from the color of its nose. Its body is black, with a lighter tint on the upper part.



[950]

ALL PERFORM IN THE GREAT BOSTOCK SHOW.



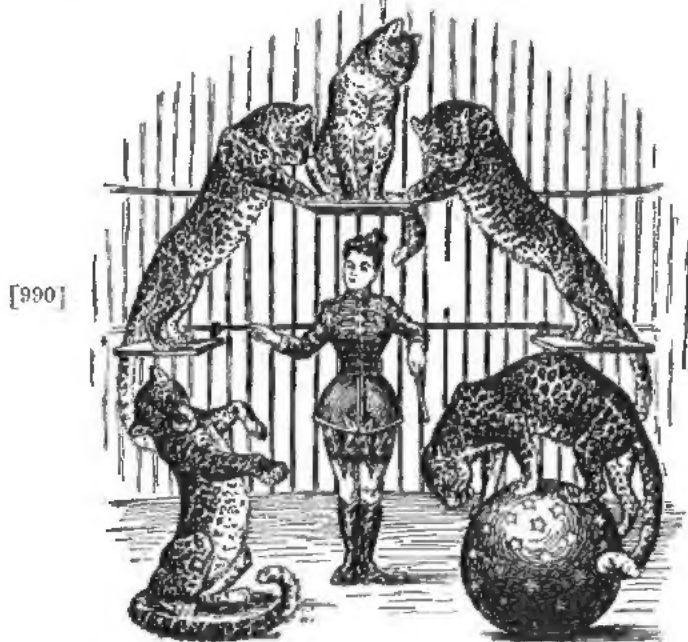
[960] THE CARNIVEROUS MONARCHS.

[970] **SQUIRREL MONKEY.**

This animal is about the size of a rabbit. The color of its body is red and the tail is black at the extremity. The fore-feet are orange colored. The head is round and the face milk-white, with a round patch in the middle, in which are the mouth and nostrils. The eyes are black and lively. These animals are mostly noted for their climbing abilities.

[980] **HOWLING MONKEY.**

These animals are not of a large size. The usual length is about one foot nine inches. The tail is prehensile and naked on the under part of the extremity. The face is black and naked. The general color of the fur is a bright chestnut. They derive their name from the hideous howling they indulge in.



MDME. MORELLI AND HER BLOOD-THIRSTY LEOPARDS AND JAGUARS.

[1000] **STRAITED MONKEY.**

These beautiful creatures inhabit the forests of South America, and subsist on fish, insects and worms. They are no larger than a squirrel, have a long tail covered with fur, and marked throughout its length with alternate rings of black and white. The body is a reddish ash color. The face is flesh covered, and has on each side a large and thick tuft of milk-white hair. The paws are covered with hair, and are supplied with long claws.

**FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.** [1010]

These animals come from South America. They are characteristically bold and active, but in disposition mild and inoffensive. Its legs and arms are very long, the face is naked and of a copper color. The body, which is a peculiarly slender one, is covered with long, black hair. These animals have no thumbs on their fore-feet.



[1020]

**MANDRILL.** [1030]

Mandrills are found in a wild state on the gold coast and several other parts of Africa. It is difficult to picture an animal more disgusting in its manners or more hideous in its appearance than this one. Under its projecting forehead are two small eyes, situated very near to each other. An enormous muzzle, indicative of the most brutal passions, terminates in a broad and round extremity. These animals live on fruit, carrots and bread.

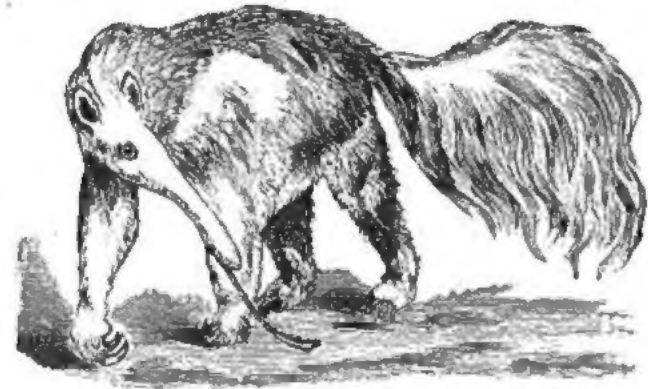
[1010] BLACK VULPES AND PANTHER.



A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

[1050] DIANA MONKEY.

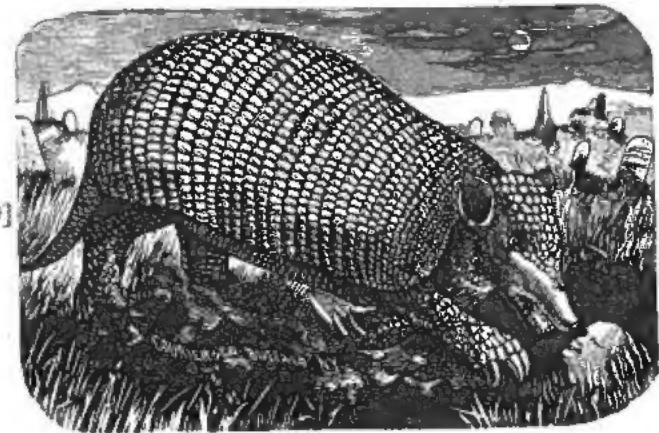
This ape has a white crescent on its brow, hence its name. It inhabits the west coast of Africa. It is docile in captivity, and is noted for the grace of its movements.



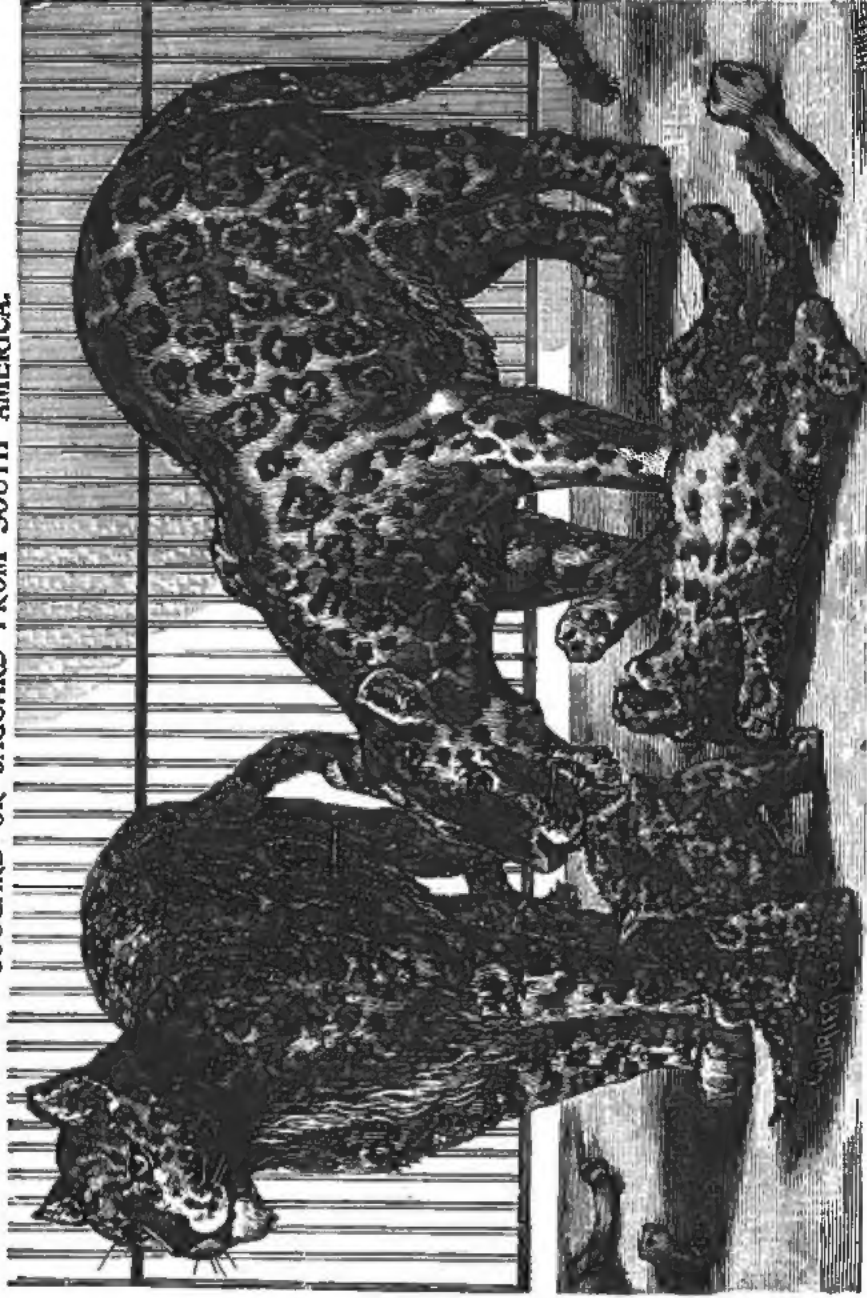
[1060] SPIDER MONKEY.

The head of these animals is round, the face moderately developed and the limbs long and slender. The tail is longer than the body, thick at the base, and strongly prehensile. The fore-hands are either destitute of a thumb, externally apparent, or have as a substitute for a thumb a tubercle. The ears are moderate in size and naked. The fur is long, harsh, crisp, and rather silky. The prevailing color is black.

[1070]



COUGARS OR JAGUARS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.



MME. MORELLI THE FIRST WOMAN TO EVER TRAIN THESE TREACHEROUS BRUTES.

